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April Number, * 1894.

The Cadets' Review

OF THE

Maryland Agricultural College.

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THE CADETS' REVIEW

OF THE

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Vol. 1. APRIL, 1894. No. 3.

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The College Appropriation.

THE Maryland Legislature on the last day of its session, materially increased the State's annual appropriation to our College. Heretofore we have received the sum of six thousand dollars a year as the State's share in the maintenance of the institution.

The Agricultural Colleges in the United States, of which there is now one in nearly every state and territory, owe their inception in most cases to an act of Congress of 1862, by which a grant of unoccupied Western land was made to each state, varying in quantity with the number of representatives in Congress, which land was to be disposed of as the States might severally choose, the proceeds to be invested in U. S. or State bonds, paying not less than five per cent interest. The interest on these investments thus form permanent endowment funds for the support of the State Agricultural Colleges. Maryland sold her land scrips at a rather low price. The proceeds therefrom amounting to a little more than six thousand dollars per annum.

But the liberality of the General Government did not stop at this first endowment. Besides the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the Agricultural Experiment Station—fifteen thousand dollars a year, since 1889, Congress in 1890 passed an act popularly known as the "Morrill Bill," providing for the further endowment of the Land Grant Colleges By this act each state received for the year 1892 the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be increased annually by one thousand dollars, until the yearly appropriation reaches twenty-five thousand, after which it is to remain at that figure---twenty-five thousand per year

One of the conditions upon which these liberal grants have been made is, that the several states shall maintain by appropriations from their own treasuries, such institutions as are designated in the acts of Congress.

The usual appropriation made by the Maryland Legislature has been, at least, of late years—six thousand dollars. This year however, the General Assembly, in recognition of the more prosperous condition of the College, and its increased needs, has

made provision for the payment to the College—from the State Treasury of twelve thousand dollars for the years of 1894-95, and nine thousand for the years of 1895-96.

A part of this sum will be applied to the payment of the debt incurred in the building of the new gymnasium. The rest of the fund will materially help to more completely light and equip the main building.

The opening of the next session promises to see the College still further improved in equipment, and if it were not that accomodations were limited, a very considerable increase in the student body could be reasonably expected.

Current Topics.

F. B. BOMBERGER, '94.

THE only important measure which has passed through Congress during the past month is the Bland Seignorage Bill. Since our last issue this bill has passed both Houses of Congress, has been submitted to the President for his signature, receiving instead, however, a ready veto.

As soon as the House of Representatives had ended the discussion of the Wilson Tariff Bill, Mr. Bland, of Missouri, presented a bill providing for the coining of the seignorage in the Treasury.

Under the Sherman Law the Government was compelled to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month. A certain percentage of this had been abstracted to pay for the coining of this bullion. The bullion so abstracted at the present time is sufficient for the coinage of about 55,000,000 of silver dollars. The Bland Seigniorage Bill provides for the coinage of this bullion.

The spectacle which presented itself in the House when the bill was taken up would have been ludicrous, were it not for the fact that the scene of it was, the legislative body of the greatest nation upon the globe, under such circumstances it was simply disgraceful.

For two whole weeks Speaker Crisp and Mr. Bland put forth their strongest efforts to obtain a quorum to act upon the measure. Congressmen fled to their homes upon the slightest pretexts, and even of those who were present, many refused to answer to their names, thus preventing a quorum being counted, even though a sufficient number of members were actually present. In short, the House was confronted by the same dilemma which appeared during the Fifty first Congress, and which Speaker Reed promptly solved by counting every member, actually in the room, as present.

This was a solution of the difficulty which prevented a great loss of time, at a period when delay in legislation was dangerous and ruinous to the interests of the country, and put a prompt and effective check upon the filibustering of the minority at that time, and indeed upon every possible occasion since then, this action of Mr. Reed has been censured by the Democratic party, so much so, in fact, that when they themselves were brought face to face with the difficulty, they chose, rather than to suffer the humiliation which similar action would entail upon them, to simply wait until a sufficient number of Representatives should be so inclined as to answer to their names in order to raise a quorum. The result was a loss of two weeks of time.

Finally Speaker Crisp by issuing warrants for the arrest of recreant members who had absented themselves upon various pretexts, succeeded in obtaining a quorum, and the bill was passed on March 1st, by a majority of 39.

Just here it may be well to say a word about the very common practice of filibustering in both houses of Congress. Such proceedings as were exhibited in the House during the consideration of the Bland Bill would have been disgraceful in an ordinary debating society, and it is by just such actions that Congress lowers its dignity and demeans itself in the eyes of the whole civilized world. In a Democratic government, the majority should rule, and although the minority should receive due consideration, all tendencies towards fili-

bustering and squandering the time which should be spent in legislating, should be promptly checked. The power to do this should be vested in the majority. And the sooner the Rules of Congress are so constructed as to insure prompt action upon all matters of national importance, the sooner will Congress rise to that high position in the estimation of all good citizens from which it has fallen. Down with filibustering and obstruction of legislation, is the cry of the people.

When the Bill reached the Senate, however, no such delay occurred. On March 7, the bill was brought up for consideration. By very skillful parliamentary manœuvering the friends of the measure succeeded in preventing the regular order, which would have referred it to the Finance Committee, and it was immediately brought up for the consideration of the Senate.

On the 15th, of March, just eight days after its introduction into the Senate the bill was passed by a majority of 13. In other words, the Senate accomplished in eight days what occupied the House for a whole month

It is needless to state that such extraordinary haste in such a body like the Senate which is notoriously deliberate and slow, as is evidenced by its action upon the Wilson Tariff Bill, was the result of parliamentary trickery. The opponents of the bill were caught napping, and almost before they knew it, it had passed the Senate. It was then too late for objection or opposition, and the bill went to the President.

After nine days of deliberation, the President vetoed the measure, filing his objections which, for the most part, were purely technical, at the same time expressing the necessity for financial legislation of some sort. This action of the President, was not unexpected to his friends, but it was a severe blow to the silver forces. The most significant fact about the whole affair, however, is that a motion was considered in the House for passing the bill over the veto of the President, but it was defeated.

Mr. Bland now threatens to introduce a bill for the free coinage of silver, and in such a case we may expect another silver war such as was witnessed last summer during the consideration of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Law.

As to the Tariff Bill, it has at last reached the Senate and is being debated. It will probably come up for a vote during the next two weeks. Very important changes have been made in the Bill since it came from the House.

A tax of one cent per pound is placed upon raw sugars and an increased duty upon refined sugar; coal, iron and lumber are made dutiable, and other unimportant changes have been made. Wool remains on the free list and the income tax amendment still remains, although Senator Hill is leading a crusade against it.

It is very uncertain as to the time when the Wilson Bill will become a law. The changes in it are so pronounced that it will raise a storm when it is brought back to be reconsidered by the House. So that any immediate tariff legislation may not be expected. A most significant fact however is that the bill aims a blow at the reciprocity treaties with the South American countries. There can be no doubt that the United States has profited by these reciprocal relations, as the records show the balance of trade to be in our favor. So that a sudden nullification of these treaties may prove disastrous to us.

The country is beholding a novel spectacle in the movements of Coxey's Army of the Commonweal. Some time since, an Ohio horsedealer by the name of Coxey, a man of a not too elevated character, conceived the plan of marching an army, which he predicted would reach the number of 20,000 men, to Washington, D. C., to influence Congress to pass certain laws, the most important of which was one by which the Government is to supply labor upon public works, for all who should be out of employment.

Mr. Coxey's army is now on the road. At

present he is in Pennsylvania, but the 20,000 have not yet flocked to his banner as he had anticipated. But the army gradually increases, the additions, however, coming from the lowest stratum of tramps and vagabonds. And it is a matter of question as to how much influence the presence of an army so constituted, could bring to bear to persuade Congress to pass the laws they advocate. At the same time another Industrial army is starting from the far West.

Quite a diversity of opinion exists among statesmen and the people at large as to the outcome of this movement, but nearly all are inclined to treat it as a huge practical joke.

Now just here we should pause and consider a moment before treating so lightly a matter, which may be more significant than it at first sight appears. As to the object of the march of the army, it is sufficient to say that such legislation is impossible, in fact almost ridiculous. Such laws would only originate from the most pronounced fraternalism, a doctrine which is as illogical as it is impractical in its application.

But the very fact that there is a body of men unoccupied and pursuing a vain shadow, without any organization and scarcely any restraining discipline within the country, is a menace to law and order. Especially is this true now, when labor is so unsettled an unsatisfied. Pennsylvania is again the scene of conflcts between labor and the law. And such an army might readily form a nucleus about which, the restless unemployed might concentrate to the detriment of law and order, and the destruction of life and property.

The refusal of about six hundred of the Western army to leave Oakland, Cal., at the demand of the civil authorities, nearly precipitated a conflict, and a catastrophe was narrowly averted. This is a single instance, but it shows what may happen so that we cannot lightly dismiss the matter. Coxey's army may reach Washington and return in peace, or it may disband on the way and it is to be hoped that it may be so, but so long as the army exists, it is a menace to good order and we should not "halloo until we are out of the wood."

Fertilizer Law.

The General Assembly of Maryland on March 30th, passed a bill amending the somewhat imperfect existing law relating to the analysis of commercial fertilizers by the State Chemist, located at this College. Under the former law the restraint upon the sale of fertilizers not up to the required standard, as advertised by the manufacturers in their guaranteed analyses amounted to very little. The law as amended provides for the more thorough and satisfactory collection of samples of fertilizers put upon the market, and makes a fairly adequate appropriation for the cost of analysis.

Our Alumni Editor, Mr. H. C. Sherman, of the class of 1893 is the official collector and sampler for the State.

The Editors of the REVIEW desire to express their gratitude to the students and faculty of the College, and the outside patrons as well, for the very substantial support which the paper has received. The February and March numbers were apparently successful efforts, and from the general, and we think sincere expressions of commendation which we have heard from all sides, we feel that the future of the REVIEW is assured. It will not do, however, to allow the first flush of success to cause us to relax our efforts, and we feel more than ever the necessity of energetic and continued striving to maintain and elevate the tone of the journal. In the present number we have endeavored to distribute our matter in such manner as somewhat to lighten the appearance of our paper. We trust that the REVIEW for April may meet with the same kind reception from its readers as its predecessors have received.

Subscribe for the Review, $1.00 a year.

Association Columns.

W. W. Skinner

THE Inter-Collegiate League which was mentioned in our last issue seems to be in a fair way to become a permanent organization. The convention which met at the Hopkins University on March 30th for the purpose of organizing the league, was a harmonious one in every respect. Each of the institutions mentioned in the last issue of the Review, viz: Hopkins University, Western Maryland, St. John's, Washington, Baltimore City, and Maryland Agricultural Colleges were represented.

Messrs. Symington and Janney constituted the delegation from Hopkins; Messrs. ——— from Western Maryland college; Messrs. Festig and Latimar, from St. John's; Messrs. Key and Skinner from the Maryland Agricultural; Mr. Hopkins from Baltimore City college, and Mr. Perkins from Washington college.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Latimar, president pro tem, Mr. Janney, secretary pro tem, and immediately proceeded to draw up a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted after some discussion. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Symington; Vice-President, Key; Secretary and Treasurer, Festig.

The League affects foot ball only, and will be known as The Inter-Collegiate Foot Ball Association of Maryland.

***

Capt. Harding, of the base ball team, is very much pleased with the work of catcher Davis and thinks the home team very fortunate in having such a valuable man to fill the position. This is Davis' first season at college, consequently his first appearance on the team. From personal observation of his work, we judge him to be a very good player, and although he is in pretty fast company, believe he will be able to cover his corner of the diamond very crediditably.

***

First baseman Barrows has been out practicing several times lately, although he has but very little time for practice the way he covers the bag at first, is very clever, we believe him to be one of the best amateur basemen in the State. This is his fourth season on the college team.

***

Captain Harding has at last been able to get back to his old position at second base, which position he has always wished to fill, but owing to the fact that we have been without a catcher for the two past seasons, he was compelled to go behind the bat, which position he also filled very creditably indeed. The man who steals second this year on Davis and Harding, will have to work for it.

***

Wooters is playing good ball this spring and we have no doubt but what third base will be taken care of. Prof. Strickler is in his old position at centre, and that that position of the field will be well taken care of, goes without saying.

***

The new men, Harris at shortstop, Fuller in rightfield and Harrison in leftfield, are showing up very well, both in the field and at the bat. Fuller and Harris played with the team several times last season. Combs is practicing daily and says his arm is in excellent condition.

***

The team as a whole is a very strong one. The men are playing together, fielding their positions well, and hitting the ball hard. The first game will be with the Columbia University at College Park, April 14.

***

In the gymnasium at Yale will soon be held the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Phys-

ical Education. Most of the members are directors of college or university gymnasiums in different parts of the country, who come together once a year for an interchange of views and for conference over the best methods of physical training. The progress that has been made in this very important branch of a college education has been very marked in recent years, and as a result there has been a decided improvement in the health of college students.

The young man is now taught that he has a body to care for, and that his health is a matter of supreme importance. He realizes that a sound body is fully as necessary as a sound mind.

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Foot Ball Team.

Manager, W. W. Skinner.
Captain, B. Compton, Jr.

Base Ball Team.

Manager, S. H. Harding,
Captain, S. H. Harding.

Glee Club.

President, W. W. Skinner.
Secretary and Treas., C. S. Mullikin.
Manager, R. E. Sligar.

Literary Department.

B. M. Chiswell, '94.

Some Formative Periods in the History of the English Literature.

I. Chaucer and His Times.

(Continued from March Number.)

THE exact year of Chaucer's birth has never been accurately ascertained. It was probably 1328. His origin, too, is somewhat a matter of doubt. His family though certainly not noble, was eminently respectable, and laying claim to some wealth. The most credible account is that he was the son of Richard Chaucer, a vinter or wine merchant of London. The vinters, or wine merchants, were a powerful class in the days of Edward III. As to his education, that, too, is a much disputed question. It is not certainly known whether he studied at Oxford or at Cambridge. Since he was all his life a most painstaking student, it is not difficult to believe that he never went to either As a boy, he says himself, he was a voracious reader. Devoting his early years to French literature, his first works were naturally translations from the French. Of these, the "Romance of the Rose" is the best known.

Edward III, himself a man of some culture, was not slow to recognize the great genius of the young poet, and Chaucer soon became an *habitue* and an especial favorite at court. Here it was that he first met the lady who afterwards became his his wife, a maid-of-honor to the Queen, and sister-in-law of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. This marriage, it is claimed, was one largely dictated by policy, as the House of Lancaster was at that time the most powerful in the kingdom, and afforded to Chaucer protection and patronage, without which his literary career would hardly have commenced so auspiciously.

It is not our purpose to narrate here the

many changes and vicissitudes which marked Chaucer's career—a career most remarkable perhaps in this—that however much the man himself was altered by the ups and downs of fortune, his life song still went on uninterruptedly, working out slowly but surely the emancipation and demonstrating most wonderfully the powers and possibilities of the English language. Thus Chaucer's successive literary productions may be taken as epitomizing the whole of the language growth of that period of transition.

Chaucer was a man of the world, as well as a student. While he was devoted to his books, he was by no means an enemy to the lighter amusements of the court. As a soldier his career in the field was not particularly brilliant; but in all his relations he displayed rare sagacity in his judgment of men and their motives. As a young man his writings show this sagacity, although they seem to be wholly devoid of that power of word-painting and skill in depicting real life and genuine emotion, of which he afterwards became so great a master.

The "Canterbury Tales" were composed when the poet was over sixty, when he approached the task with the fruits of the observation and experience of a long and eventful life, aided by the natural geniality and benignity of his temperament, unsoured by the trial and reverses of fortune.

One of the main causes which gives Chaucer so strong a hold on the minds of his readers, is his happy knack of always touching upon the best qualities of everything and every person of whom he writes; of always looking upon the bright side. While occasionally satirical, he is never ill-natured. Filled, as he was, with a keen appreciation of the beauties of English scenery, and having a genuine love for English country life, he was inspired by a true and lofty patriotism, and evinced an honest contempt for all the cheap imitations of foreign manners and customs, and for all the affectations and absurdities in which the English court was steeped.

Chaucer borrowed the plots of his tales from foreign sources simply because he found no available material in England. They are drawn from the Italian, French and Spanish. The plan of his "Canterbury Tales" was taken from Boccacio's "Decameron." The most delightful, and at the same time the most valuable part of the work is the inimitable description of the characters composing the jovial company of pilgrims. No more faithful picture has ever been drawn of the customs, manners and mode of thought of any particular time.

Here we have the Knight, the mirrour of Chivalrie, who had ever loved "trouthe and honour, freedome and courtesie;" and his son, the young Squire, with the "curled locks." One of the pleasantest pictures of all is that of the Nun, or Prioress, she who was so gentle and so charitable that "she would wepe, if that she saw a mouse caught in a trappe." There, too, was a jolly monk, who loved eating and drinking better than telling his beads: a Franklin or free-holder, a most excellent likeness of a wealthy English country gentleman a witty pleasure-loving Wife of Bath, of whom Chaucer naively remarks that:

"She was a worthy woman all her life;
Husbands at the church door had she five."

There was a Miller, "bigge of brawne and eke of bones," besides a number of humbler and less interesting personages. Some of the stories told are certainly broad and even indelicate, as was the manner of the age enjoyed in Chaucer's day, but too coarse for the over sensitive ears of modern society. However, we must remember that the poet wrote for his own times.

And yet it is not merely Chaucer's merit as a chronicler, not merely that he has portrayed for us a clear and pleasant picture of the life of his age and generation, not merely that he gave to the world works destined to hold their place in literature through all the centuries, that marks his name as one to be forever cherished by

English-speaking people; but is the fact that he did so much to establish, mould and make complete that language which is now more widely spread than any other on the globe, and to give power and expression to that literature which to-day can boast of as great names as that of any other country in the world. Before his coming the English language had been poor and impotent and but little used. He at once popularized, elevated and transformed it; he transfigured and dignified it, and demonstrated its powers and possibilities.

There are always three distinct stages of national literary development: translation, imitation and original production. Chaucer successively illustrated all three. He found translation hardly yet begun; he died, leaving the third stage reached,—England had a literature of her own.

It is a popular saying that when the time is ready, the man is at hand; we hear it said that it always happens so. But it does not *happen* so; it must be so. It occurs by inevitable consequence. Under certain social conditions, and with certain human wants and needs, some individual, his thoughts shaped and directed by his surroundings, his motives prompted by the atmosphere he breathes, will and must come forward and take the initiative in the redress of public wrongs or the overthrow or establishment of some social institution. The times make the man. But Chaucer was not one of these time-made men. His intellectual force and his creative power came from within, was part of his very being, and not the reflection of his age. He found the field of English letters almost totally unoccupied, uncultivated and barren. Without native models, without even the stimulant of rivalry or the hope of immediate reward, he set to work upon the mighty task of founding a purely English literature with materials that were crude, incomplete and nearly untried. He succeeded; and each century but adds to the grandeur of that success. Chaucer paved the way for Spenser and Milton and all the later triumphs of English verse. He did for English poetry what Bacon did for Philosophy, or Shakespeare for the drama.

When Chaucer died, English learning went back to its former state of almost total stagnation and vacuity. Indeed, the period from this time to the sixteenth century was perhaps the darkest that England ever saw, not only from a literary point of view, but socially, commercially and morally, as well. And yet, throughout these two hundred years, dreary and empty as they were, the light of Chaucer's noble efforts and fruitful labors burned steadily and undimmed, until it burst forth into that blaze of history and poetry and drama which shown as a glorious halo round the reign of Elizabeth.

In conclusion, let me quote the lines of Akenside, written as the inscription for a statute of Chaucer, at Woodstock:

"Such was old Chaucer; such the placid mien
Of him who first with harmony informed
The language of our fathers; who in times
Dark and untaught, began with charming verse,
To tame the rudeness of his native land."

R. H. ALVEY.

Ephemeral Literature.

THE SHORT-LIVED interest that attaches to so much of the literature of the age has been the cause of much unjust regret. Many literary productions that fail to be preserved to future generations, nevertheless show marked evidence of genius. Public literary taste is constantly changing so that, that which attracted widespread attention at one time, may within a few years be entirely forgotten. This is the case with that class of literature both fictitious and practical, poetry or prose, that is obviously or purposely addressed to the passing generation. But, while this literature is not preserved, it exerts a wonderful influence in moulding public opinion and thus upon the future of the nation.

Another class there is, which although

intended for immediate consumption and profit is also designed to be of permanent value.

Without the applause of the immediate generations, few authors can hope to accomplish anything, and a writer attempting to cater to the whims of the literary consumers now would not, probably be read a generation hence. The difficulty lies in not being able to enlist the tastes, desires, tendencies, and prejudices that are likely to be, to a considerable extent, lasting. Shakespeare overcame this difficulty and is as much read today as he has ever been. Scott's works will always be read with interest because outside of the literary merit of his productions, he deals with figures and events of past eras in which all generations will be interested. Histories, if they have any claim of merit, will be preserved because men are always interested in past events.

On account of the great mass of periodical literature, a greater number of people become refined and educated to a certain extent. No one is so poor as to be entirely out of the reach of literature. A specialist in this generation cannot well become narrow-minded because, try as he may, the newspapers and magazines will keep him informed about other subjects than those to which he gives his serious study. At the same time that there is more general education among the masses, there is less solid reading and reflection among the few. In the great diversity of subjects presented is found the cause of this phenomenon. In remedying this evil the literary society may find a field of action for, if they can prevent random reading and direct it along particular lines, much good may be thereby accomplished.

Even the ordinary reader who, amidst the great variety of subjects presented to him, can have no definite course of study derives something more than immediate enjoyment. His mind becomes stored with a multitude of facts and fancies which, in the course of time, will be a never ending source of pleasure and profit. Literature stimulates original thought and leads very often to a taste for writing and to association with men of letters and many times greatly enlarges the opportunity for pleasure.

Popular literature has many disadvantages as well as advantages. Some productions are harmful to good morals, some are not worth reading, and since there are enough good books to occupy our time, remember that what is worth reading is worth reading well. It follows that a great deal of literature of the day is harmful as it excludes what is beneficial. "An acre thoroughly worked is better than a farm of weeds." It is not how much you read but how much you make of it that tells. Make your road firm as you go and keep a definite aim. Many men spend more time on beginnings than would make them know much, if less unsettled, and end without finishing or knowing anything well."

When so much is offered us, we must choose what we shall read and in the matter of selection it would be well to let ourselves be guided by the advice of those who have made a success in the literary world. Pope's oft-quoted lines,

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pierian spring,
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking largely sobers us again,"

are as good as they are old. Tryon Edwards says: "Think as well as read, and when you read, yield not your minds to the passive impressions which others make. Hear what they have to say; but examine, weigh, and judge for yourselves. This will enable you to make a right use of books to use them as helpers, not as guides to your understanding: as counsellors, not as dictators of what you must think and believe." Carlisle says: "Learn to be good readers, which is perhaps a more difficult thing than you imagine. Learn to be discriminative in your reading; to read faithfully and with your best attention, all kinds of things which you have a real in-

terest in—a real, not an imaginary—and which you find to be really fit for what you are engaged in."

There can be no doubt that the invention of the printing press and the consequent wide distribution of literature has been one of the most important factors in the advancement of civilization. The harmful productions of the press arise only from the fact that there is a demand for such productions. If the public taste could be elevated, the press would be the first to appreciate it. As the matter stands now, the careful reader will have no trouble in picking out that which will be a source of pleasure and profit.

B. M. Chiswell.

* * *

The Mercer Literary Society.

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Vice-President, H. C. Jones.
Secretary, H. B. deWaal.
Editor, G. Y. Graff.
Critic, H. C. Sherman.

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President, Prof. R. H. Alvey.
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Editors, B. Compton, Jr. and M. T. Sudler.

Rev. Mr. Hershey's Lecture.

The Rev. Mr. Hershey of Washington, D. C., delivered a very entertaining and instructive lecture in College Hall, on March 15, on "The Building Up of a Man" The course of life mapped out by him with many references to the lives of great men, and anecdotes appropriate for the occasion, and subject made his lecture very interesting and one from which great good may be derived.

He was introduced by President Silvester who, after the lecture thanked the gentleman in the name of the School.

Mr. Hershey is now making a tour through the North delivering a series of lectures, a great many of which he has published in book form.

Alumni Department.

H. C. Sherman, '93.

All graduates of the college are cordially invited to enter into correspondence with this department. We will be glad to give any information we can regarding any of the alumni, by private letter as well as through these columns. We earnestly request any information regarding any of the alumni or former students of the college, which any of our friends are able to give.

At the end of these columns will be found a record, so far as we have been able to make one, of the class of 1889-90. It is our intent on to follow this with similar words of all the succeeding classes. One or more classes will be treated in each issue, and we hope to make the records more complete with each succeeding class.

* * *

George H. Calvert, '92, has commenced the study of law under Prof. R. H. Alvey of this college.

* * *

Charles Alvey, '93, is filling a vacancy as Principal of the public school of Rohrersville, Washington County.

* * *

Edward G. Niles, '90, now practicing law in Washington, D. C., has offered a medal to be awarded the winner in an individual competitive drill. The arrangements for the contest have not yet been made.

* * *

Samuel S. Buckley, '93, has completed his first year at the American Veterinary College, New York city, since our last issue. John S. Buckley, a former member of the class of 1894, is in the same class at the veterinary college.

* * *

Among the alumni present at the dance on the evening of March 30, were: Richard C. M. Calvert of the class of 1890; J. D. Brooks, Geo. H. Calvert, S. W. Gambrill, E. D. Johnson and J. E. Ray Jr., of the class of 1892; and S. S. Buckley, G. Y. Graff and J. W. Lawson of the class of 1893.

* * *

G. M. Foxwell, a former member of the class of 1892, paid the college a visit a few days ago. Mr. Foxwell is studying for the ministry and assisting Mr. Wall at the Pinkney Memorial church (P. E.) in Hyattsville. He was much pleased to see the im-

provements which have been made in the buildings and grounds since he attended the college three years ago.

***

Class of 1889.

T. D. Griffith, B. S., is Assistant to the County Clerk of Montgomery County.

Robert M. Pindell Jr., B. S., was employed for some time after his graduation in the Engineering Department of Pennsylvania Railroad. Later he was engaged in the lumber business in Brooklyn, and in 1893, he was employed by the U. S. Department of Agricultural in connection with its exhibit at the World's Fair.

N. R. Saulsbury, B. S., soon after his graduation accepted a position as assistant in the laboratory of the Cambria Iron Co., Johnstown, Pa. After being about 18 months in this position, he was appointed Chief Chemist of the Salem Iron Co., Leetonia, Ohio. Later he took a course of instruction in assaying in the laboratory of Dr. Lucius Pitkin, New York, and then entered the Duquesne Steel Works, Carnegie Steel Co. In October 1893, he resigned this position to enter the firm of Saulsburg Bros., Canners, Ridgley, Md.

Frank Witmer, B. S., engaged in the newspaper business and became Editor of the Hagerstown Gazette (Daily and Weekly.) In November 1892, he accepted the position of Assistant Secretary of the National Building and Loan Association of Washington County, which place he still holds.

***

Class of 1890.

Richard M. Calvert, B. S., took a one year course in History and Politics at Johns Hopkins University and then entered the Electrical Engineering course of the same institution. In 1893, he entered the electrical works at Lynn, Mass. He has recently been at home on leave of absence.

W. S. Keeck Jr., B. S., entered the Maryland Law University in October 1890, and remained two years. He was admitted to the bar (Third Judicial Circuit) in April 1892. During the summer of 1891, he acted as agent for W. S. Powell & Co., Fertilizer Manufacturers, and in the winter of 1892-93, was engaged in closing up the outstanding accounts of the Tate & Muller Co. He then resumed the practice of law, office at Towson, Baltimore county, Md.

Charles C. Manning, B. S., entered the civil engineering firm of Vandevanter & Evans as draughtsman, and remained with them about three months, when he was appointed assistant engineer on the Western Maryland Railroad. Two Years later, he resigned and entered the banking house of Eavry, Lane & Co., Hagerstown, Md.

Edward G. Niles, B. S., entered the Columbia University Law School, and was graduated in 1892. He practiced for a time at Annapolis, but soon returned to Washington, and established his office in the Loan and Trust Building. He married soon after graduating from the Law School. In June 1892, he was elected Secretary of the Alumni Association and in June 1893, Vice President.

Robert L. Russell, B. S., was engaged on a civil engineering corps for some time after leaving college and then went into business in Washington. He married about a year after his graduation.

C. E. Soles, B. S., entered the Post Office at McKeesport, Penn., after his graduation. He has not put himself into communication with us as yet.

***

The Alumni Association.

M. C. Hazen, Class of '88, President.
E. G. Niles, Class of '89, Vice-President.
H. C. Sherman, Class of '93, Secretary.
J. B. Latimer, Class of '91, Treasurer.
Dr. J. B. Griffith, Class of '75,
J. B. Gray, Class of '74,
A. C. Tolson, Class of '88. } Executive Committee.

Mr. Foxwell, a former student at this college, paid a visit to friends here on the 20th of March.

Exchange Department

H. R. Graham, '95.

We would be pleased to receive the names of Editors of other College papers, and to place them on our exchange list.—Ex. Ed.

Since our last issue, we have received as exchanges, "The Western Maryland College Monthly," "The Gray Jacket," "The Enaichsee," and "The Chronicle."

***

"The Western Maryland College Monthly" begins with March number under a new corps of editors. We wish them much success.

***

"The Delaware College Review" has made its appearance as an illustrated magazine beginning with April number.

***

Student self-government is to be given a trial at Cornell for a year.

***

The entire sophomore class of Bate's college, has been suspended for hazing.

***

Chicago University has an instructor for every six students.

***

Yale's entire foot ball eleven will return to college next year, and King will be the only one that Princeton will lose.

***

The cap and gown will be worn by the Seniors at Brown during the Spring term. An attempt will also be made to have them worn by the Yale Seniors on Sunday for the rest of the year.

***

One of the Firm.

"Who is the 'Co.' in your firm?" asked Smasher, of his friend the grocer.

"My wife."

"Ah, she's a silent partner, is she?"

The grocer rubbed his chin for a moment. "Well," he replied, in some doubt, "she ain't so all-fired silent, when you come to think of it."—[Ex.

***

Judge.—Do you know anything favorable about the prisoner?

Witness.—He ran away wid me ould woman, yer anner!

***

Fixing the Limit.

Matilda Snowball.—Will you lub me allers as you does now? Will yer be true to me for ebber and ebber?

Sam Johnsing.—Forebber is a mighty long time. S'pose we make hit for two weeks.—[Ex.

***

A Matter of Doubt.

He was in a sad plight when they brought him into the house, shaking from an involuntary ice water bath in the skating pond.

"Johnny!" exclaimed his mother, aghast, "where have you been?"

The boy was silent.

"Why don't you answer?"

"'C cause, mother, I can't exactly say."

"Why not?"

"'C-'cause I d-dunno whether I've b-been skatin or s-swimmin'."

***

A Decision.

As a maid so nice,
With step precise,
Tripped o'er the ice,
She slipped; her care in vain;
And at the fall,
With usual gall,
The school-boys call,
"Third down; two feet to gain."
—[Ex.

***

A story is told of two Irishmen who were caught asleep one night in the loft of a burning building. One of them hastily drew on his trousers and jumped from the window. In his fright and hurry he had unconsciously pulled on the garm-

ent wrong side foremost with an effect which, when he recovered his equilibrium after the jump, excited his profound consternation. "Pat! Pat!" called out his companion, still in the loft. "Air ye kilt intirely?" "No, Moike," replied Pat, in hopeless tones, "its not kilt Oi am, me b'ye but Oi fear me, Oi'm fatally twishted!"—[Ex.

***

Mr. Murphy and the Priest.

In a certain church in Ireland a young priest was detailed to preach. This occasion was his first appearance, and he took for his text "The feeding of the multitude."

He said: "And they fed ten people with 10,000 loaves and 10,000 fishes."

And old Irishman said: "That's no miracle; begorra, I could do that myself," which the priest overheard.

The next Sunday the priest announced the same text, but he had it right this time. He said: "And they fed 10,000 people on ten loaves of bread and ten fishes."

He waited a second and then leaned over the pulpit and said: "And could you do that Mr. Murphy?"

Murphy replied: "And sure, your reverence, I could."

"And how could you do it?" said the priest.

"And sure, your reverence, I could do it with what was left over from last Sunday."—[Ex.

***

Wasted Sympathy.

The author of "Here and There in Italy" recalls the story of the German tourist at Capri, who one day, in the course of strolling about, saw a beautiful girl, in the old costume of the Island, bending over the edge of a frightful precipice. Hurriedly advancing, the kindly man, in his best German-Italian, besought her to leave the dangerous spot; but the girl sadly shook her head, and would not stir.

"Lofely maid," cried he, "why do you despair? Why should one so charming weary of life? For yes! I know your purpose. You seek to die!"

Apparently trembling with emotion, the girls turned her head aside.

"Come!" urged the German, "Don't; pray don't do it!"

At this the girl bent her "lofely" eyes full upon him, and starting up answered:

"The signor is right. I will not do it."

The German went away rejoicing, in the belief that he had saved the poor creatures life. But the next day chancing to pass the spot again, he was thunderstruck at finding the same girl in the same attitude. He was about to seize her arm, when a loud voice called from behind him:

"Please keep on one side, sir! I can't see my model."

There was an artist at his easel behind a big rock.

The German walked on.—[Youths' Companion.

***

He Obeyed Orders.

In some Texas towns it is impossible to ascertain when any particular train leaves without going to the depot and inquiring of the agent how many hours behind time the train is. Colonel Yerger, who lives in Austin, wished to go to San Antonio on the 11 o'clock train, so he said to his servant:

"Sam, go down to the depot and see what time the 11 o'clock train leaves."

It was 3 o'clock when Sam returned.

"Well, when does the train leave?"

"Hit's done leff boss. Hit leff at at ha'f pas' two, sah."

"What!"

"I did jess whut yer tole me. Yer tole me ter see when der train leff, an' I watched till it was plain outer sight on de udder side ob de Colorado Ribber."—[Ex.

***

Uncle Silas' Religion.

Uncle Silas had recently joined the church, and uncle Silas needed it if anybody did. One day he stopped at my gate

to ask about the cook's health.

"How about your joining the church, uncle?" I asked, after I had told him the cook's health was fair.

I'se done it, boss," he replied, proudly.

"How about having religion and chickens at the same time?" I said, jokingly.

"De good Lawd will pervide, honey," he answered, piously.

"Religion, probably, but not chickens," I ventured.

"Yes, honey," and his eyes twinkled, "de good Lawd is gwine ter he'p dem dat he'ps derselves, an' I'se able-bodied yit, t'ank de Lawd."—[Ex.

***

Where is He?

"And you say you would die for me, George?"

"Die for you ! Yes, a thousand deaths."

"You are a noble man, George."

"My darling, you do not know me yet."

"Well, dearest, I do not wish you to die for me, but I will tell you what you can do for me to show your affection."

"What is it, my darling? Shall I pluck the stars from the cerulean dome ? Shall I say to the sea, ha! ha! cease to flow, for my love wills it? Shall I tell yon bright and inconstant moon that is glinting the hill tops with her light that she must not shine on thy face too roughly—ha!"

"No, George, no," she smilingly said, "I do not wish you to attempt such impossibilities. All I ask of you is this"—

"Yes, my darling."

"All I ask of you is this: don't call again."—[Ex.

***

Just the Opposite.

An Irishman who was employed in the iron works in a Western town was advised by his physician to seek some employment where the labor was less severe, on account of an enlargement of the heart. He proceeded, therefore, to set up a small grocery, which was well patronized by his friends. He was not in the habit of diminishing his prospects of financial success by giving "down weight," and one afternoon, when a customer asked for a pound of sugar, he added pinch by pinch until the scale barely turned.

"Pat," inquired the customer, looking up innocently at his careful weigher, "phwat was it the doctor said was ailin' ye?"

"Inlaargemint av the haart," answered Pat with pride.

"Well, thin," said the customer, "its tiome ye were changin' yer docther, Pat; the wan that's tindin' ye now don't understhand yer discease, me b'y. Yer haart is gettin' smaller moighty fast, an its in great danger ye are."—[Ex.

***

Must Have a Character.

The captain of a large steamer was once filling up his crew, when a seaman came up and said:

"I want to sail with you, sir."

"All right, my man," replied the captain. "What country, man?"

"An Oirishman" was the response.

"Well, you must get a character." The discharge was obtained.

Another seaman came up and said he wanted to join.

"What country, man?"

"English, your honor."

"All right go forward."

Shortly after, in a heavy sea, the Englishman was swept overboard. Unmoved, Paddy finished swabbing the deck, and then went to the captain's cabin.

"Come in" responded the officer to his rap. "What's up now?"

"Do you remember Bill Smith, the Englishman, who you took widout a character?"

"What of that?"

"He's gone overboard wid your bucket."—[Exchange.

Subscribe for the Review, $1.00 a year.

The United States Military Academy.

IN 1878, the Board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, in concluding their report, say: "Finally, in reviewing the reports of previous boards of visitors to the West Point Military Academy, this notable and curious circumstance reveals itself, namely, that every Board, previously acting, and made up of selections of citizens from all sections of the country, from all parties and religious denominations, and representing a great variety of professions, business or occupations, has gone away from its work unanimously recommending the Academy to the confidence and support of the people of the country." * * * and this Board of 1878 reaffirmed the judgment of previous Boards.

Let us briefly consider the purpose, history and present status of the institution thus cordially recommended by a party of distinguished and disinterested citizens to the people of the land, through their representatives in Congress.

When Washington was called to command the national army at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, possibly his greatest need was a corps of officers trained in the school of arms. "It was not to be expected, that schools of refined, scientific art, should be founded by small colonies in the wilderness of the new world; when even the clergymen must resort to Europe for education, and their lawers for license, it was in vain to expect their soldiers to be accomplished engineers" and skilled in the practice of war.

Washington, undoubtedly realizing the dependence of our army at this time on the patriots of military education and of foreign birth, who had hastened to enroll themselves under the flag of freedom, so invitingly unfurled, and feeling convinced that many of the difficulties that surrounded his brave and patriotic army would have been removed, had a knowledge of the art of war been more generally diffused throughout the army, was led to suggest that some provision be made whereby a knowledge of this art might be imparted to the army. In his message to Congress in December, 1793, we find him inquiring "whether a national feature in the improvement" of the military system, then prevailing, "ought not to be to afford an opportunity for the study of the branches of the art which can scarcely ever be attained by practice alone." Acting on his suggestion, in May, 1794, Congress passed an act providing for a corps of four battalions of Engineers and Artillerists, to each of which eight cadets were to be attached, and further providing books, instruments and apparatus for the use, not of the cadets alone, but of the corps.

Referring to this act, the Secretary of War in his report of February 3, 1796, states: "The Corps of Artillerists and Engineers appears to be an important establishment. To become skillful in either branch of their profession, will require long attention, study and pratice; and because they can now acquire the knowledge of these arts advantageously only from foreign officers, who have been appointed with a special reference to this object, it will be important to keep the corps together for the present, as far as the necessary actual service will admit. Its principal station may then become a school for the purpose mentioned."

It will be noticed from this report that the act of May, 1794, did not contemplate the establishment of a school, but rather the assignment to each battalion, of eight young men, who, while, performing active service, were expected to apply themselves dilligently.

The act was indeed only a trial step intended to supply a long-felt need and leading to the founding of a permanent establishment. The report further discloses the dependence of our army, ten years after the close of the war, upon foreign officers.

In Washington's last message, December 1796, he declared "that the desirableness of this institution (a military academy) had constantly increased with every new

view he had taken of the subject." Further: "The institution of a military academy is also recommended by cogent reasons: however pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or expose it to greater evils, when war could not be avoided. Besides, that war might not always depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practicing the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting, by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art—whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated, that it demands much previous study, and that the possession of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government; and for this purpose, an academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient, which different nations have successfully employed."

Washington here enunciates the purpose of the military academy. Among our busy, competing citizens few individuals would have either the time or the inclination to critically read the history of past wars, carefully digesting the thousand, yes, the ten thousand, modifying circumstances, which must be weighed, in determining wherein lay this victory or that defeat; and then, from these determinations, deducting the the principles which, under given conditions, must be applied to assure victory or render defeat less disastrous. The deduction and study of these principles together with these of the mobilization, organization, drill, discipline, administration, supply, transportation, etc., of armies, involve a life study. Hence, the necessity of providing a permanent establishment and of dedicating a small per cent. of our population to the purpose of preserving, extending and transmitting the department of knowledge which deals with all the questions of war—its art and science, its martial spirit, its necessary and unrelenting discipline. To this end was the Military Academy, the war school of the nation, ultimately established.

Under the acts of Congress of April and July, 1798, a number of officers and men were collected at West Point and an attempt was made to open a military school. "But" to use the language of the commission, appointed by congress, which investigated the methods, etc, of the Military Academy in 1860, "the want of a preparatory instruction in the arts and sciences, which from the basis of such an establishment, rendered it difficult for the officer to impart the necessary instruction, and, consequently, the school progressed slowly and with little success." In 1798, when war with France seemed almost inevitable, the Secretary of War reported: "It is deeply to be lamented that a very precious period of leisure was not improved towards forming among ourselves engineers and artillerists; and that, owing to this neglect, we are in danger of being overtaken by war without a competent number of characters of these descriptions. To form them suddenly is impracticable; much previous study and experiment are essential If possible to avoid it, war ought not to find us unprovided. * * * In the meanwhile, it is conceived to be advisable to endeavor to introduce from abroad at least one distinguished engineer, and one distinguished officer of artillery." Comment is not necessary—but so long as a wide-awake, patriotic people maintain our Military Academy, never will such a confession be forced from another Secretary of War.

It was not, however, until 1802, that the Military Academy was definitely estab-

lished and located at West Point, New York. This act "constituted the corps of engineers the Military Academy" and limited the number of officers and cadets to twenty. It seems that, at first, but little was accomplished. Professors, books, quarters and material were wanting. Jefferson, in 1808, recommended improvements. In 1810, Madison did the same, but without avail. The reaction following the exertions of the Revolutionary war negatived all active measures and lulled our peace-loving ancestors into a false security, from which only the Indian war whoop at Tippacanoe and the aggressive attitude of Great Britain, could awaken them. Self preservation again forcibly emphasized the necessity of a training school, and, in April, 1812, an act was passed increasing the number of cadets to two hundred and fifty and greatly expanding the course of study. Still, until the appointment of Col. Thayer, in 1817, since called, the "Father of the Military Academy", it did not realize the hopes of its founder. To again quote from the report of the commission of 1860, "Prior to 1817, the academy was conducted with but little system or regularity. Cadets were admitted without regard to age or qualifications and promoted to the rank of commissioned officers in the army without a system of probation, and with but slight consideration for proficiency in study, * * * * The great deficiency of the Academy.* * * was in that theoretical instruction which must precede and form the basis of practical teaching;and the chief efforts of the distinguished officer (Col. Thayer) appointed to the command of the Academy in 1817, were first directed to substituting for the imperfect, partial and irregular teaching that had prevailed, a thorough course of theoretical instruction in the sciences and arts, such as was taught in the best military schools of Europe. In 1824, the object of the Superintendent was accomplished, and the Miltary Academy had attained the emminent position it still holds for scientific and military instruction. Since that time, its organization has been extended, and its teaching has been expanded to keep pace with the growth of science and the improvements in the implements and art of war, and the enlarged range of duties devolved upon officers of the army by the changed condition of the country and the increase of territorial possessions."

This leads us to a consideration of its present organizations and methods.

[Extract from Military Department Lecture.)

We have great cause for gratification at the very excellent showing which the M. A. C. boys made in the examinations, of applicants for the eight vacancies in the U. S. Revenue Marine Service, which were held in Washington during the last week in March.

Two of our Cadets, B. M. Chiswell, of Montgomery Co., and C. W. Cairnes of Harford Co., entered into the competition. The result is exceedingly gratifying to all their friends and especially those at the College. Both successfully passed the examination.

In a clsss of nineteen, Mr. Chiswell stood first while Mr. Cairnes was tenth. There being only eight vacancies at the time. Mr. Cairnes will not be appointed, except in case of other vacancies occuring during the year.

Mr. Chiswell has left College for home where he will remain until about the 20th inst. when he will go to New Bedford, Mass. to take the position on board the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Chase."

Mr. Chiswell was President of the class of '94, and one of the most popular boys in the School. He was also Captain of Company B. of the M. A. C. Cadets, and Literary Editor of the "REVIEW."

He has always stood high in his class and in the esteem of both the Faculty and students; and his friends, although proud of his success and the honor he has conferred upon our College, regrets the fortune which takes him from our midst. The best wishes of the School go with him upon his career.

College News.

Mr. Vietch '91 paid us a visit during the last week of March.

Mr. Foxwell, a former student at the college paid a visit to friends here on March 20th.

Mr. Owens is now located in No. 31 Buzzards' Roost.

Play-tune Movements—The drum-corps drilling.

We are requested to announce that there will be a sale of household property at room No. 49 on the first day of June.

Messrs. Skinner and deWall have changed their residence to No. 18 Broadway Hall.

A new rainmaking machine has been invented in No. 29. Anyone wishing to see how it works should let the occupants of said room know when he intends to come up the front steps.

Mr. deW——seems to be very fond of "Lillies."

Cadet W.—Never let your feet protrude from beneath the bed, when hiding from the Officer of the Day, in hopes that they will not be noticed.

We are pleased to note that our base.ball diamond is being prepared for the coming contests. It is now in good condition under the superintendance of Mr Wooters.

A grand repast was enjoyed on the evening of March 16th by an invited company in room No. 21. The principal luxury was an empty peach can, as an eye-witness expressed it.

The M. A. C. Glee Club is contemplating a visit to Laurel in the near future for the purpose of giving an entertainment. Boys, we wish you much success.

"Chip" and "Lal" were ill shortly after the dance. Complaint unknown. Rumor however has it as being "heart-trouble."

We are glad to see that the drawing department of our college is being fitted up with the necessary apparatus. Under the skillful management of Lieut. Ford we feel confident that it will prove an important feature of our college course.

We notice that a number of the Cadets from Company A, who left college for the holidays wearing the company's victory colors, returned without them. It seems that in the few days they were away they were more unfortunate than in the contest with Company B. We are suspicious as to who were the victors; but boys be of good cheer, we will not tell on you.

Messsrs. Wooters and Cronmiller gave a very pleasant reception to some of their college friends on the evening of March 31st. Those present were Captain Pue and Chiswell; Sergeants Jones, Skinner, McCandlish, Harding, Crapster, Graham, Mullikin, and Edelen, Corporals Rollins, Owens, deWall, Mitchell, Harris, and Leef; and Privates Crapster, Graham and Wootton.

Prof. Strickler has offered to the members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes a prize of a gymnasium suit, to the student showing the greatest increase in physicial developement by the first day of June '94.

Mr. C——after long contemplation has about decided to take dancing lessons. He expects to participate in the pleasure at the coming commencement ball.

The students met in the college hall on Tuesday April 3rd., and elected the following officers for the June ball. President, B. M. Chiswell, '94; Sec'y. and Treasurer, T. E. Foran, '94; Chairmen, Floor committee, S. Key, '94; Invitation, F. B. Bomberger, '94; Arrangement, C. W. Cairnes, '94; Reception, C. H. Weimer, '94; Refreshment. M. T. Sudler.

* *
*

Glee Club Entertainmene.

The minstrels given by the Glee Club of the college under the management of Cadet Sligar, on the evening of March 17th., proved a great success. Long before the hour for the rising of the curtain the hall was filled by visitors and students, all anxiously awaiting the beginning of the performance. At half-past seven the curtain rose displaying our minstrel boys arrayed in brilliant costumes and black shiny faces.

The first part of the programme consisted of songs and jokes, principally local in their application, which were enjoyed by all. The parody on the "Two Little Girls in Blue," was one of the principal features of the evening.

The programme concluded with the presentation of a farce entitled "The Lime Kiln club," after which the hall was cleared and an impromptu dance began which lasted until 12 o'clock.

The College Dance.

The Rossbourg Club gave a very enjoyable dance on Friday evening March 30th. The club in every respect has made great successes of all its entertainments and deserves great credit. This last dance was certainly one of the most enjoyable we have had for some time past, the members present not being so great as to crowd the Hall. Dancing was continued until twelve o'clock.

The majority of those present were from Washington, Hyattsville, Laurel and the immediate neighborhood. This is the third dance of the year and it will be the last given by the club this year. The Commencement Ball is the great event now looked forward to with pleasant anticipations.

***

At Last.

On Monday, the 2d, it was announced that the long looked for cannon had arrived and volunteers were called for to assist in transferring the massive guns from the station. The school as a whole offered assistance. As soon as the first gun was taken from the car many willing hands were there to pull it to college. But when the second piece was lowered to the ground Sergeant E.—— in whose charge it was placed, fearful of trusting it to the tender mercies of the boys, attached to it a pair of mules which he had procured for its transportation, and mounting his gun drove leisurely to the college. The pieces are kept in a building erected for their shelter.

Regular drills are given with the pieces, and we will be ready to oppose Coxey's Army at short notice.

***

Athletic Entertainment.

On Friday, April 6th, our Athletic Association gave a public entertainment in the gymnasium. The program, consisting of Dumb-bell and Indian Club swinging, Horizontal and Parallel Bar work, Wrestling, Sparring, Pyramid Building, etc., lasted about two hours and a half and was much enjoyed by all present. Music was furnished by the college Glee Club. After the entertainment, the hall was cleared and dancing commenced and contined until twelve o'clock.

Humorous Columns.

H. B. DEWAAL, '96.

The latest.—Colonel eating his sandwich with a spoon on the eve of the dance.

***

Hard on Fathers.

Smith.—What's the matter old boy: You look as if you did not get sleep enough. Got a new baby?

Jones—No. Got a daughter old enough to have callers.

***

The following is a notice which was recently posted on the bulletin board by a Frenchman.

"Lost—Muklijohns, English covered with thick brown, paper with owner's name on inside.

Please return to room 21"

***

A subscriber on sending in his subscription says; "I might flog my wife; I might murder my mother-in-law; I suppose I might smother a blind baby; I think I could steal a ginger bread from a black baby, but I have not got so low as to cheat a poor editor.

***

Tommy did not get sick from eating peaches, but from not eating peaches.

***

Soliloquy of a Dog.

I may be "yaller"
And all covered with fleas
But my pants, thank, the Lord
Don't "bag" at the knees.

***

(Officer of the Day at class formation.) The French class will report to Prof. R—— for practical work in the nursery.

***

"Mitch" says he ought to know how to open cans when he has been in the business ten years.

She Was Cute.

"Some girls are too cute for anything," remarked a Boston drummer with his left arm off at his elbow."

"As to how? inquired the hotel clerk, who was a Connoisseur.

"In various ways," continued the drummer "but in one particular way, which recently became a part of my experience."

"For instance?" suggested the clerk.

"It happened out in Missouri," said the drummer. "I stopped over Sunday in a little town where one of my customers had a rather pretty daughter, and to while the time away, I asked her to go buggy riding with me, which she consented to do very readily. As we were about to get in, she hestitated a moment.

What is it?" I asked.

"I'll sit on the right side of the buggy," she said, jumping in.

"What's that for?" I asked rather quickly, feeling that she thought I could not drive with this one hand of mine.

"Well, if you don't know what for," she twittered, "may be you are not too stupid to leave. Get in here and move on," and I did get in and move on."

***

Prof.—Who was the first man?

1st Cadet—George Washington.

Prof.—Next.

2nd Cadet, "Adam."

1st Cadet (Indignantly) I didn't know you meant foreigners.

***

"Joshua, do behave"

Pa, said I needn't

What?

Yes he did. He just sent me up here.

He said. "If you can't behave yourself, go up stairs, so I came.

***

To "B" or not to "B" is the question which Colonel revolves in his mind as he goes out for a call on Sunday evening.

***

Since the holidays only a few "Co A" men are wearing their colors, and they say as report says, are the few who did not see their sweethearts or either have none to see.

***

On the eve, when the M. A. C. Glee Club
Did their best all folks to amuse ;
After the fun, a dance was begun
In which all might join who should choose.
Twas immense to see Lieut. "Tony"
Looking handsome clear down to his shoes
But the way he clung on to the "Gosling"
You'd thought he was old Mother Goose.

***

Superstition.

Yabsley—"A man of your sense ought to know better than to be so superstitions. What is there in the number thirteen that should make it any unluckier than any other? You can't show me a single instance, to support your belief."

Mudge—"I can't, eh? Where are all the people who lived in the thirteenth century? Every one of them is dead.

***

Prof. of Chemistry (to Soph.)

Mr R. if you were to treat NaCl with $H_2 SO_4$ what kind of an action would you have?

Mr. R. ——You'd have a reaction, sir!

***

Harvey holds the winning hand when spades are trumps.

***

On the evening of the dance, Tommy is reported to have asked the girl of his heart to choose between him and his rival, and to his surprise and everlasting regret, she chose the other fellow. Since then Tommy has been a sadder but wiser young man.

***

Notice.

All persons are forewarned from putting their hands on the new cannon for fear of getting them black.

Signed, Sg't. E —— of Artillery.

***

Mr. M——(a bright Junior) Prof., how would you get the half of line?

Prof. of Drawing—Bisect it sir!

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